

CITIZENS FIGHT PROPOSED SALE

Object to Purchase of
Friends' Meeting House
By Negro Congregation

PROTECTION LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED

Large, Attendance and Calm
Though Determined Action
Taken—Will Enlarge Body
So as to Take In
All White Sec-
tions.

Stirred to vigorous and determined action by the apparent prospect of the sale of the old Friends' Meeting-House, near First and Clay Streets, to a congregation of colored people, property-owners in that vicinity met last night at Dabney and Johnson's Hotel and formed the Property-Holders' Protective League, the purpose of which is to prevent the invasion of the white residential sections of the city by negroes.

Nearly fifty representative business men were present, and they entered heartily into the spirit of the meeting. Having conferred before and knowing precisely what they wanted to do, they did it quickly and adjourned. They formed a permanent organization, elected strong officers and dispersed to meet in a larger hall on Tuesday night, March 15th, when all the property-owners in the white sections will be invited to attend and become members.

There were but few speeches last night, but they breathed a spirit of absolute decision which could not be misunderstood. The proceedings were not revolutionary, nor were the utterances violent, but a more determined set of men have not gathered in Richmond in many years.

The officers of the league, all of whom were chosen by acclamation, are as follows:

President, H. T. Richardson, Real Estate Agent.
Vice-President, Joseph F. White, Hardware Dealer.
Secretary, F. L. Baughman, Traveling Salesman.
Treasurer, H. D. Tiller, Merchant.
Executive Committee—A. H. (the) Helmer, Merchants' Harry Wilson, Lawyer; J. T. Wilson, Building Contractor; N. V. Coleman, Merchant.

The executive committee is composed of five members, and President Richardson said he would announce the other one later.

Mr. Willson Leads.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by Mr. Harvey Willson. He briefly outlined the situation with reference to the proposed sale of Friends' Meeting-House to a colored congregation, and stated that the object of the gathering was to take such steps as might be deemed necessary to guard against this result.

Mr. Willson said the matter had been brought to the attention of the officers of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and the Clay Street Methodist Church, and that after separate meetings the two bodies had appointed a joint committee to wait upon the trustees of the Quaker congregation.

These trustees had said the property was held at \$10,000, though they would not sell to the Shalom Baptist Church, colored, or any other colored people without putting it up at public auction, so as to give the white people a chance. This was unsatisfactory, and hence the meeting was called.

The specific object of the league formed last night is to prevent the invasion of the white residential sections of the city by the colored people of Clay and Marshall Streets between Thirteenth and Bowe Streets, but if the proposed meeting on March 15th, which will probably be held in the Chamber of Commerce, crosses its membership and operations will be extended to all the white sections of the city.

Seek Only Protection.

In closing his statement at the opening of the meeting Mr. Harvey Willson said: "We are here only to protect ourselves. We do not come to do anything radical, and it will not be necessary to adopt any drastic measures."

A brief report was then read from a committee named at a previous meeting, and this report recommended the formation of a permanent body.

The committee was composed of Messrs. Harvey Willson, Myer Kirsh, E. M. Redford, J. H. Kline and N. V. Coleman. Mr. F. L. Baughman spoke for organization. He believed in invoking moral influence, but this could best be done through concerted action.

He thought it was a "hold-up" game in order to get money for the property that it was worth, but the condition must be met.

Mr. Willson quite agreed with Mr. Baughman, and thought it was a "boy-cott" that means should be adopted to stop it.

History of Case.

The history of the case is an interesting one. Friends' Meeting-House is an old structure, but the congregation has steadily diminished instead of increasing, until there are a very limited number of persons in this city who hold to the Quaker faith.

The property is to be sold, not perhaps with the view of building another church, but it is more likely that some smaller hall will be rented as a meeting-house when needed.

It is understood that the Shalom Baptist Church (colored) has recently suffered something of a division in its congregation, owing either to its size or to some differences, and that one wing has offered the trustees of the Quaker meeting-house \$10,000 for the property. Another offer, ranging around \$8,000, was made by white people, but was declined, the trustees saying, however, that the sale would be made by auction so as to give all a chance. It is not known what the league will do if the sale to the colored people becomes imminent, but this is all left to the executive committee.

REED SMOOT'S GREAT SPEECH

Declares That He Is Not a
Polygamist, and Does
Not Approve of It.

CHURCH STOPPED PLURAL MARRIAGES

"I Have Never Taken Oath
Which Conflicts In the
Lightest Degree with
My Duty as a Sen-
ator or as a
Citizen."

SENATOR SMOOT'S STATEMENT.

"In closing let me say under my obligation as a Senator, what I have said under oath before the committee, that I have never taken oath or obligation, religious or otherwise, which conflicts in the slightest degree with my duty as a Senator or as a citizen. I owe no allegiance to any church or other organization which in any way interferes with my supreme allegiance in civil affairs to my country. I am a citizen which I freely, fully and gladly give."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—

Senator Reed Smoot's long-expected address to the Senate to-day in defense of his position as Senator from Utah, was the feature of the session. He was supported by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, in an analytical speech on the evidence which had been submitted in the case. Mr. Smoot condemned polygamy in the strongest terms, and declared emphatically that he had taken no oath inconsistent with that he had taken as Senator.

"The Senate is entitled to know my personal attitude upon the subject of polygamy," said Mr. Smoot, "and upon the subject of loyalty to this government. Upon these two matters I shall express myself briefly, but with entire candor."

"First—I desire to state, as I have repeatedly heretofore stated to the Senate and to the country, that I am not and never have been a polygamist. I never have had but one wife, and she is my present wife."

"There has been a more or less prevalent opinion that the doctrine of polygamy was obligatory upon the members of the Mormon Church, whereas, in truth and fact, no such obligatory doctrine has ever existed. The revelation concerning polygamy, as originally made and as always interpreted, is permissible and not mandatory. As a matter of fact, only a small percentage of the adherents of that faith have ever been polygamists. The vast majority of the adult members of the church, from its foundation to the present time, have been monogamists."

Part of Faith.

"The Mormon people, however, regarded this doctrine—although permissible in character—as part of their religious faith, and when the law was passed denouncing its practice, the majority of the church resisted on the ground that it was unconstitutional as being an interference with their religious liberty."

Appeals were taken to the highest courts of the Territory, and the subject was tested in the courts, and the law was upheld. Then the church adopted the manifesto against polygamy, which was ratified by the general conference of the church, and the subject was abandoned.

"There were in 1890 about 2,451 male members of the Mormon Church who had been polygamists, and these were placed in a position of difficulty, and were recognized by all who were familiar with conditions. The present conditions in reference to polygamous people in the Territory was in part conditions, and both must be considered together to fully understand the toleration exercised by most of the people of Utah, Mormon and non-Mormon alike."

Old Relations Will Die.

"At that time all the machinery of the courts, the Territory was in the hands of non-Mormon officials, who had been vigorous in the prosecution of polygamous relationships. These recognized the vexed nature of the situation and extended the olive branch, as it were, as a relief in this dilemma came and exercise of forbearance on the part of prosecuting officers. The three assistant United States district attorneys for that period were E. B. Critchlow, Frank B. Stephens and William M. McCarthy. Judge McCarthy was inclined to continuing prosecution in some cases, but the United States district attorney refused to allow his accounts therefor, and he ceased."

"Mr. Critchlow was the writer of the principal protest in this case and one of its signers. All of these, and other government prosecuting officers, testified before the committee to the cessation of prosecution against then existing polygamous relations, and of the general sentiment among the non-Mormon population that that was the best and quickest way to get rid of the whole question, 'to let the old-time relations naturally end in death.'"

There was a general acquiescence by the people in this method of solving the problem. And this method is working out a complete and final solution."

Down on Polygamy.

"But Mr. President, it is claimed that there have been no cases of polygamous marriage since the manifesto, and this presents altogether a different question. I have no hesitation in declaring to the Senate and to the American people that in my opinion, any man who has married a polygamist wife since the manifesto should be prosecuted, and, if convicted, should suffer the penalties of the law, and I care not who the man might be or what position he might hold in the church, he should receive the punishment pronounced by the law against his crime."

The testimony taken before the committee tends to show that there have been some polygamous marriages since the manifesto. I believe sincerely Mr. President, that such cases have been rare. They have not

EVELYN NESBIT THAW WHO WILL BE UNDER PITILESS FIRE OF JEROME ON THE STAND



EVELYN NESBIT THAW AS SHE APPEARS IN THE COURT-ROOM.

BOARD MEETS AND NAMES OFFICERS

First Session of Visitors of University of Richmond Held Yesterday Afternoon.

COMMITTEE ON CHARTER

Prominent Educator Commends
Plan and Predicts Success
of Movement.

The first meeting of the board of visitors of the University of Richmond was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Present were Mr. Joseph Bryan, Mr. John C. Freeman, Mr. John Garland Pollard, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Mr. John P. Branch, Rev. S. C. Mitchell, D. D., Mr. M. C. Patterson, Mr. Milton E. Marcus, Mr. J. Scott Parrish and Mr. A. C. Braxton. Chairman Bryan rapped the body to order and called for the minutes of the previous meeting of citizens, which were read by Secretary James P. Smith and approved. Election of officers was the first business taken up, resulting as follows:

Recording Secretary, Rev. James P. Smith, D. D.
Treasurer, Mr. Thomas B. McAdams.
Executive Secretary, Mr. William R. Miller.

The chairman then announced the appointment of a committee on charter, whose duty it will be to perfect the proposed charter and take legal action to have it approved by the Corporation Commission. It was stated that it would be the duty of the committee also to prepare a suitable set of by-laws for a complete organization of the board of visitors. This committee consists of Mr. John Garland Pollard, Mr. A. C. Braxton, Dr. Stuart McGuire and Mr. Milton E. Marcus. It will report as soon as possible.

A letter was read from Mr. T. C. Williams, Jr., giving reasons why he would be unable to serve on the board, and expressing his interest in the university. The letter was allowed to lay on the table until the next meeting. Dr. Mitchell introduced a resolution directing that the thanks of the board be expressed to Mr. John Stewart Bryan, to whom, the speaker declared, was largely due the beginning of the undertaking. The secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Bryan of the action.

After general discussion the board adjourned to meet again at the Merchants' National Bank at 4:30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon at which time it is expected that the committee on charter and by-laws will be ready to report.

What an Educator Says.

A number of letters have been received by members of the board from all parts of the country, endorsing the university idea and expressing interest in the movement. One prominent educator writes:

"The co-operative plan, I think, is excellent, even when I do not see the absolute necessity of removal to Richmond for such co-operation on the part of Randolph-Macon and Hampden-Sidney, though this is highly desirable, and may be ultimately feasible. In the case of Hampden-Sidney, I know from my own days there that many have long desired removal to Richmond, and they were probably better off in the distance somewhat. Theological Seminary and with other advantages. The old plant could be retained as a feeding academy to the system, and thus still be kept for educational purposes. Perhaps as a school they could get a larger attendance than as a college. Randolph-Macon, being within a radius of twenty-five miles, might still be kept, and still be a part of a system, perhaps suffering from the distance somewhat. The main thing is to get these interests together—unite, work harmoniously. It would be a tremendous gain for education and spiritual life in the total dynamic power. And this method, too, Christian and scientific unity. The idea will need an organizing mind, but so far as it can be brought about, all interests ought to be conserved and made more effective by it. I interpret it as the better organization of educational forces and power for your city and a splendid example for the country."

CAMPER FAMILY AT JAMESTOWN

Virginia and Indiana Kin Will
Meet There During the
Exposition.

RICHMOND, IND., February 19.—As a result of correspondence between James W. Camper, of South Bend, a veteran business man, and A. P. Camper, of Roanoke, Va., the former has found that the Virginia branch of the family is one which had not been heard from for several years by the Indiana branches. A family reunion has been arranged to take place at the Jamestown Exposition this year.

The Camper family is one of the oldest in the United States, and has existed in the record since 1655. A. P. Camper and J. W. Camper are cousins. The latter wrote to Roanoke recently and inquired at the county clerk's office regarding the descendants of the original Camper, the "Kemper" families, a traveling man conveying the news that parties by that name were in the Southern city. A. P. Camper identified himself as a member of the family through the publication of the inquiry in the papers.

LYNCHBURG IS MUCH STIRRED UP

Men from Railroad Camp, Where
Smallpox Cases Are, Come
to Town.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, VA., February 19.—With the Italian and other laborers connected with the camp of the Russell and Oliver Construction Company, at Wilmer's, where there are two cases of smallpox in quarantine, coming to the city practically at will, the city health and school officials determined this morning to adopt drastic measures to-morrow afternoon, if the county authorities do not take more effective measures to keep the laborers in quarantine.

It was learned this morning that there is only one guard on duty to keep the exposed men in their camp, while an attaché of the Odd Fellows' Orphanage, which adjoins the infected camp, is endeavoring to keep the laborers off of the camp, in the hope of trying to keep the children there from becoming infected with the disease.

Run Guard Off.

Yesterday afternoon several Italians ran the guard, George Craig, off and came to the city. This morning six others came in, and have been circulating through the city. Yesterday afternoon the Italians threatened to kill Guard Craig if he attempted to stop them. Craig immediately came to the city and reported the trouble. He said two Italians came to the line, and he ordered them to return to the camp, threatening to shoot if they persisted in going away. The foreigners simply returned to the camp, reinforced themselves with a number of their friends, and by the use of force, passed Guard Craig and came to the city without further molestation.

When this state of affairs was communicated to Dr. P. H. Cusny, president of the board of health, this morning, a consultation with other officials resulted in the authorities determining to try to keep the children in the county from attending schools of the city after Wednesday evening, unless more is being done by that time to prevent the spread of the contagion.

MANY MILLIONAIRES CALLED BY COMMISSION

NEW YORK, February 19.—William G. Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, William Mahl and Alexander Miller were to-day subpoenaed to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission when it reconvenes in this city next Monday.

Acceptances were made either personally or through counsel.
E. H. Harriman was subpoenaed yesterday to appear at the opening session of the commission.

COL. TREADWAY TAKES OWN LIFE

Prominent Member of Emporia
Bar Commits Suicide, Using
Shotgun.

EMPORIA, VA., February 19.—With a

horrible wound in the neck and sitting dead in his favorite library chair, Colonel E. C. Treadway, a prominent member of the Emporia bar, was found this afternoon at a late hour by one of his little girls, who espied her dead parent through a window attached to a rear room of his home.

The deed was done with a boy's single-barrel shotgun, which was charged with small shot. From the position of the dead man when found it was evident he placed the stock of the death-dealing weapon on the floor upon his right side, and leaning over against the barrel, pulled the trigger and thus ended his life. The charge of the gun did its work. The brains and blood were scattered upon the ceiling and around the room at various points, and presented a ghastly picture.

Immediately over the spot where the suicide sat the ceiling was literally bespeckled with brain matter with here and there a remnant of hair and blood.

In Failing Health.

For the past several months Colonel Treadway has been in bad health. He was a resident of Greensville county for a score or more of years, and was considered not only a successful lawyer, but a planter as well. He has at various times been a large land and property owner in Emporia, and at one time possessed considerable valuable real estate in town, besides some holdings in the southern portion of the State.

GENERAL CABELL AND HONDURAS LOTTERY

DALLAS, TEX., February 19.—General W. L. Cabell, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, United Confederate Veterans, was to-day placed under bond for \$5,000 in connection with the Honduras lottery matter. The case will come before the Federal commissioner March 24 for a hearing.

Henrico Wedding.

A license was issued yesterday by the clerk of the Henrico Circuit Court for the marriage of Mr. Vivian K. Bowles, a native of Hanover, to Miss Bettie A. Davis, of Henrico. It was understood that the wedding would take place last night.

WARD MEETINGS FOR LIGHT PLANT

Rallies to Be Held In Various
Sections of City In
Its Favor.

The fight before the Council for the

Dabney electrical lighting and power plant project is not yet ended. Advocates of the plan declare with emphasis that the failure of the Board of Aldermen to act favorably on the ordinance providing for the establishment of the plant is not final. If the measure is passed by the Common Council, before which it is pending, it will come up for concurrence by the Board of Aldermen. Meanwhile a campaign of education and agitation is contemplated in the form of ward meetings in every section of the city. These will be addressed by men thoroughly familiar with the arguments for the plan. Finally, in the event of ultimate failure of the ordinance in the Council, it is intimated that an effort will be made to secure a vote of the people on the project, and that if it goes to the people the election will be for a commercial as well as for a municipal light and power plant.

Plan Proposed.

Friends of the measure express confidence, however, that the ordinance will be passed by the Common Council, and that when it comes before the Board for concurrence, the result in that body will be reversed. The measure commanded eleven of the twenty-one votes, and required but three more votes to assure its passage. One member, who, it is claimed, favors it, was absent from the city. Two others who voted against it have declared that they understood that the entire expenditure proposed would have to be made by a bond issue this year, whereas advocates of the plan say that this is correct.

Before the Council again considers the details of the plan, it will not be necessary to take the question to the people, but if necessary, a proposition will be offered in the Council to do this. Under section 4 of chapter 1 of the City Charter, the Council may, by a majority vote, request the judge of the Findings Court to order an election, and such request will be mandatory in its nature. Before the Council again considers the ordinance, it is reliably stated that meetings will be held in some hall in Fulton, in Corcoran Hall, in Jefferson Ward, in Belvidere Hall, the Chamber of Commerce, and in other wards, at which the details of the plan will be expounded by some of its champions.

Just who will be the speakers has not been announced. Alderman Dabney, President Turpin, of the Board of Aldermen; Mr. Bolling, Superintendent of the Water Department, and other well-known men are favorable to the plan, but whether they will take the stump for it, as proposed, remains to be seen.

JEROME CROSS- EXAMINES MRS. HARRY K. THAW

Delmas and District At-
torney Engage in a
Great Legal Duel.

MORE EXPOSURE OF WHITE'S LIFE

Prisoner Tells of Other Episodes
In the Ways of the Great
"White Light"—Says White
Said He Would
Get Her
Back.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Mrs. Evelyn

Nesbit Thaw to-day entered upon the ordeal of her cross-examination, and before District Attorney Jerome had the witness in chains for half an hour, he had secured from the court a ruling which apparently opens the way for bringing into the trial of Harry K. Thaw all manner of evidence which may tend to discredit the defendant's wife. Heretofore, it has been held that the rules of evidence protected young Mrs. Thaw, and that regardless of whether her story was true or false, the fact that she had testified to her husband's guilt was the essential point. Mrs. Thaw had been allowed to repeat the story, so that the jury might judge as to its effect in unbalancing the mind of the man on trial for the murder of Stanford White.

Mr. Jerome, by a simple question, opened the way for the introduction of testimony tending to show the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's story. He asked the witness: "Was the story you told Mr. Thaw true?"

"It was," she replied firmly.
Mr. Delmas, Thaw's leading counsel, objected strongly to the question, but Justice Fitzgerald held it to be competent as tending to show the credibility of the witness.
Whether Mr. Jerome intends to take advantage of the ruling, and attempt to throw doubt upon the truth of this story, or whether Justice Fitzgerald intended his ruling to cover the whole subject of Mrs. Thaw's evidence, the future conduct of the case alone can determine.

Delmas a Warrior.
Mr. Delmas will continue to fight with constant objections the introduction of any testimony as to events in the young woman's life, but the subject of the credibility of a witness is a wide one, and Justice Fitzgerald early today indicated that he would be liberal in his interpretation of the rules in that respect.

He allowed Mr. Jerome to bring from Mrs. J. J. Calmes, of Boston, a friend of Mrs. Thaw, who took the witness-stand during the morning session, many material points as to the movements of Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit following their return from Europe in 1904, including the published incident of their being ejected from the Hotel Cumberland in this city—the proprietor insisting that they should register as man and wife or leave their suites, without admission.

In bringing out these facts, Mr. Jerome denied that he was attacking Mrs. Thaw, and said he was simply testing the credibility of Mrs. Calmes.

Jerome Reluctant.
The district attorney seemed reluctant to begin the cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw, desiring to have the matter postponed until Thursday morning, in order that he might determine whether or not a further examination of the witness would be based on the issues involved in the case.
"After I have looked further into the matter I may decide to cross-examine Mrs. Thaw," he said. "I may not. If when all the testimony as to the insanity of this defendant is in I shall be honestly of the opinion that she was insane at the time of the murder, I will not propose to do so. I will not propose to take up the time of this court and this jury in contending."

Mr. Delmas then interrupted Mr. Jerome. He wanted to know if he was honestly convinced Thaw was insane when he shot Stanford White, he would abandon the prosecution.
"I promise nothing," retorted the prosecutor.

A wordy conflict ensued, during which Mr. Jerome hinted at broken confidences and evasion of stipulations. He declared he did not wish to hear answers. They looked like a cross-examination which he might deem unnecessary.
"However, if I am forced to do it, I will," said Mr. Jerome with something of a menace in his tone, "I will proceed," replied Mr. Delmas.

Cross-Examination Begins.
Mrs. Thaw moved a bit nervously in the witness chair, and awaited Mr. Jerome's opening words. She was to do with her signatures to certain papers, some of which the prosecutor declared were receipts for money. Mrs. Thaw had drawn from the Mercantile Trust Company in 1902 \$25 a week. Mr. Delmas protested against the district attorney making these statements, and noted an exception. Mrs. Thaw said that she was not sure that all the signatures were hers. They looked like a cross-examination which he might deem unnecessary.

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Ruled Out Hummel Story.

Mrs. Thaw had gone to Abraham Hummel for advice with regard to the divorce proceedings, but was halted by an objection from Mr. Delmas, which the court sustained. Justice Fitzgerald said the question had nothing to do with Mrs. Thaw's story to her husband, and did not affect her credibility.
Mr. Jerome brought out that Mrs.